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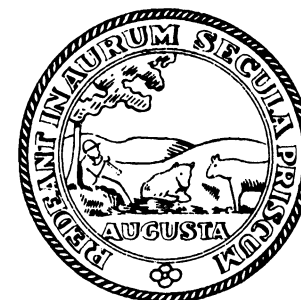
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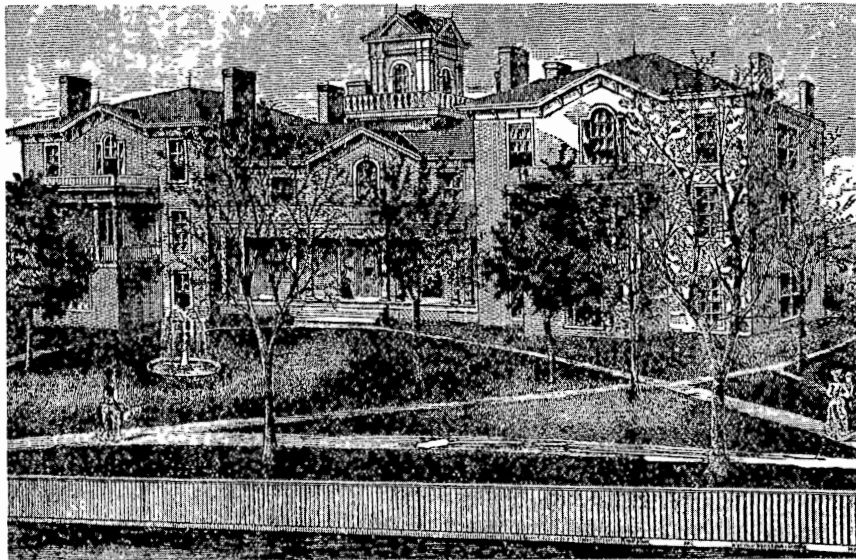
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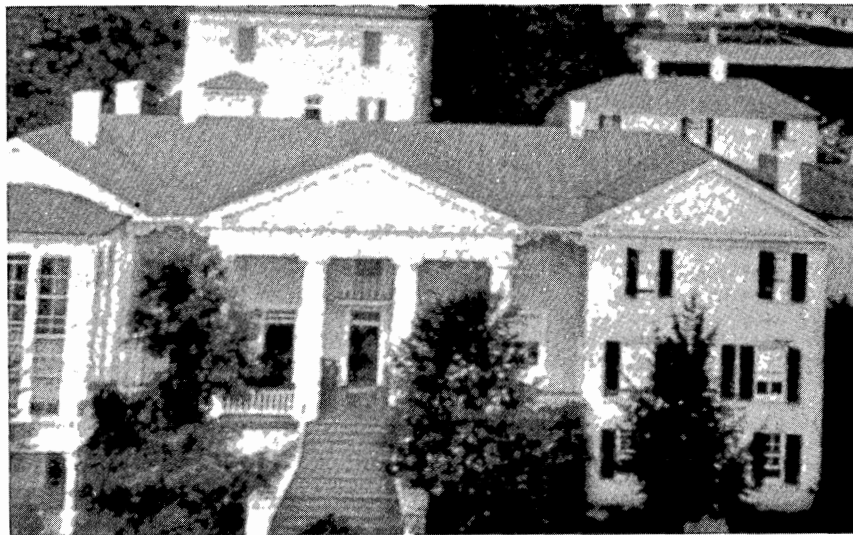
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This institution was located in the 200 block of Fayette Street. Illustration from Edmund Jacob Wolf. *The Lutherans in America* (New York: J. A. Hill & Company, 1890), p. 483. Two of the three buildings shown here still stand in 1987.



Augusta Female Seminary from the 1902-1903 Catalogue of Augusta Female Seminary

paid in advance.	I. C. W.	Cases, St.
	Kalorama Seminary.	Settee, P.
The	The Eleventh Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of November, and close on the last day of March next.	Farming
ye, &c.	M. SHEFFEY.	cellent B
	Staunton, Oct. 20, 1830.—31	fine youn
Journey	Journeyman Tailors.	man, abo
highly	The subscribers are anxious to employ two Journeyman Tailors, who are first rate workmen, to whom regular employment will be given.	excellen
a		I have re
a		credit of
a		blooded
a		rising six
a		black leg
a		admired
a		safe.

advertisement for the Kalorama Seminary of Mrs. Maria Sheffey, from the *Staunton Spectator*, October 20, 1836

THE
EXCLUSIVE CLAIMS
OF
PRELACY,
STATED AND REFUTED:
A DISCOURSE,
DELIVERED IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN
STAUNTON, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1844.
BY
REV. B. M. SMITH,
PASTOR OF THE TINKLING SPRING CHURCH,
AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.
PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.
STAUNTON:
PRINTED BY KENTON HADDOCK.

*An Attack on the Episcopalians
An Address Distributed with the First
Catalogue of the Augusta Female Seminary*

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN STAUNTON AND AUGUSTA COUNTY

By

Kenneth W. Keller

Associate Professor of History

Mary Baldwin College

One of the remarkable aspects of Augusta County history in the nineteenth century was that the County became a center for the education of young women. At a time when the leading institutions for female education in America were in the North, and when the Commonwealth of Virginia had not established any institutions for white female education, Staunton and Augusta County attracted schools for the education of young white women.¹ A century ago no other place in Virginia or West Virginia had so many female students, and only five other towns in the South had more young women attending single-sex female educational institutions.² The special significance of this fact for Staunton was not lost on late nineteenth century observers. As one trustee of Staunton's Methodist female seminary put it, "If it were not for the schools and the insane asylum, I don't know what the town would do."³ Why then was Staunton a focus for the education of young women? The answer to the question rests upon an understanding of the nature of Staunton's schools and what happened to the lives of women who attended them.

The schools that developed in Staunton were all single-sex institutions where white women came to be educated. These schools emphasized the liberal arts, but also practical skills for life in a changing world. They hoped to prepare their graduates for lives as married women in an age when the destiny of most women was marriage— and family-centered. Though some of the schools in Augusta County followed the model of the old "dame school," where poor children received instruction in reading, writing and counting from a person who ran the school as a means of livelihood,⁴ those that survived for any length of time were schools sponsored by some larger institution, usually a religious denomination or its local congregation. In the nineteenth century educators called such institutions for women either academies, female seminaries, or institutes. They were schools where elementary, secondary, and possibly early collegiate level students attended.

Originally delivered to the Augusta County Historical Society
November 12, 1986
Robert E. Lee High School
Staunton, Virginia

They were not called colleges, because all of them educated children below the college age, but the institutions in Staunton boasted that they had modeled their curriculum after that of the University of Virginia. Two of them awarded baccalaureate degrees even though they did not call themselves colleges. And these institutions were not truly finishing schools, though undoubtedly some students attending them used them as such, for the intention of the leaders of these schools was to prepare women for a life of education that would never be "finished."⁵

What was probably the first incorporated academy for the education of young women in America was the Philadelphia Young Ladies' Academy, established exactly two hundred years ago.⁶ Its founders, including the physician with Presbyterian connections Benjamin Rush, set for it the goal of providing republican mothers for the boys who would be leaders of the new republic. There was indeed a new seriousness about women's education everywhere. The education of women in Virginia in such institutions began when the Ann Smith Academy was established in Lexington in 1807.⁷ Although there were other schools for women elsewhere in Virginia, this one was the first to designate itself as an academy, a place where students received classical education with a hope of preparing some of them for a life of continuing learning in a neo-classical American republic. Most academies were for men, though by 1820 six of them for women had been established in Virginia. None of them was located in Augusta County, though one of the 32 male academies was.⁸ It was the Staunton Academy, a school for young men located at the corner of Academy and New Streets in Staunton, chartered in 1792 and opened in 1810.⁹ These early decades of the nineteenth century were truly the age of the academy, when hundreds of towns established state-chartered educational institutions to provide a generation of virtuous male leaders. The courses offered in some of these academies attempted to reach beyond high school levels, and in academies for women after 1815 more advanced courses existed. By 1819 the concern for educating the future leaders of the republic was beginning to extend to planning for the higher education of women as well: in that year, as Thomas Jefferson established the all-male University of Virginia, Emma Willard published her famous call for public support for collegiate level female instruction and Americans began to consider providing for the higher education of women.

By the 1820s and 1830s women's education had come to Augusta County, though the first efforts were not auspicious. In 1823 and 1824, a Swiss-French instructor named Peter H. Leuba, who had come to town from Fredericksburg with his wife and son, had been teaching young women in an institution local historian Joseph Addison Waddell called the Staunton Female Academy. But after only ten months, Monsieur Leuba was itching to get out of Staunton, and he appealed to Thomas Jefferson to secure a place for him on the faculty of the University of Virginia. He was not heard from again.¹⁰ A more substantial effort came in the 1830s, when in the wake of

Nat Turner's Southampton slave revolt, southerners became very edgy about slavery and presumptuous critics in the North who dared to attack it. In this atmosphere, an educational crusade began in the South so that white youth would no longer have to be sent north to the centers of abolitionist propaganda for their education.¹¹ Soon after the women of Staunton petitioned the Virginia legislature in an anti-slavery manifesto, signs of organized educational efforts for women began.¹² Perhaps the anti-slavery petition was a sign of increasing interest by women in organized public efforts for women.

Certainly the 1830's were a time when Americans in both North and South took such responsibilities upon themselves. In 1836 Georgia Methodists secured a charter for the Wesleyan Female College in Macon. Mary Lyon organized Mount Holyoke Seminary in 1837. It was the first northern school to aspire to collegiate education for women. In Virginia the short-lived Female Collegiate Institute was organized in 1837 in Buckingham County and in the next year began the Roanoke Female Seminary, a predecessor of Hollins College. In Augusta County Mrs. Maria Sheffey had already organized the Kalorama Seminary for the education of young women in 1831 at the house called Kalorama. Further east, in 1836 the Waynesboro Female Seminary was founded under the guidance of the Rev. James C. Willson, a local Presbyterian minister.¹³ Neither of these institutions was a college nor was it linked exclusively to any single religious denomination. In the case of Mrs. Sheffey's enterprise at Kalorama, the school seems to have been a project of her own intended to be a source of income for herself as well as an educational institution. It was a proprietary school.¹⁴ And since the Waynesboro Female Seminary got support persons of several religious denominations, no single religious organization took responsibility for its survival. Those single-sex educational institutions that had any hope of lasting were schools that received permanent support from some religious institution.

Promoters of the women's schools used the climate and geography of the Shenandoah Valley to attract students to Augusta County. In the nineteenth century, there was growing interest in new theories of women's health, and attractive rural areas with good climate connected to centers of population became places to which women might resort without fear of coastal epidemics. Throughout the last century severe yellow fever attacks struck southern cities stretching from the Gulf Coast to Baltimore. The Valley was thought to have a salubrious climate, and although it was not until 1900 that Walter Reed demonstrated a connection between the mosquito and yellow fever, inhabitants noted that the area was free of infection. Seminary catalogues like those of the Augusta Female Seminary noted the healthfulness of the climate in their appeals for students. The leaders of the local seminaries were constantly monitoring the health of their students to protect against disease. The correspondence of Augusta Female Seminary's principal Mary Julia Baldwin is filled with comments to her students'

parents about their health.¹⁵ Well into the 1960s Mary Baldwin's college maintained an elaborate enclosed covered walkway between its buildings so that students attending there could pass between classes without catching cold while climbing the steps on its hilly campus. Advertisements for the local institutions also emphasized that Augusta County also was convenient for travelers using the Richmond and the Valley and Parkersburg Pikes. With the coming of the Virginia Central Railroad to Staunton in 1854, young women could make their way to the schools with relatively little difficulty and with minimal peril for their health.

The very fact that Staunton lay in a region with a religiously diverse population helped stimulate competition between Protestant religious denominations. And that competition for souls pushed the competing denominations to establish competing schools for the higher education of young women. By the end of the nineteenth century, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Lutherans, and Baptists had each established schools.¹⁶

Staunton and Augusta County would not have had so many institutions for the education of young women if there were not different religious denominations at work in the area. The earliest denominations to organize, the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Methodists, had each established their own schools by 1846.¹⁷ The competition began when the members of the First Presbyterian Church founded Augusta Female Seminary in 1842. The counter-ecumenical spirit could be seen in the sermon distributed with the first catalogue of the Augusta Female Seminary. In 1844 the Rev. B. M. Smith of Tinkling Spring Presbyterian Church delivered a sermon from the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church in Staunton. It was an attack on the Episcopalians entitled "The Exclusive Claims of Prelacy, Stated and Refuted" in which he reviewed Presbyterian objections to the historic episcopate and the apostolic succession, two doctrines upheld by Episcopalians. The Presbyterians had his complaints reprinted and distributed along with a list of courses, texts, academic regulations, and tuition charges for the Augusta Female Seminary.

Perhaps the Presbyterians had heard that local Episcopalians had approached Mrs. Maria Sheffey of the Kalorama Seminary proposing to give her educational efforts Episcopal sponsorship. She agreed to their plan and was named joint principal of a second institution, the Virginia Female Institute, now known as Stuart Hall, which the legislature incorporated in 1844. The Virginia Female Institute came under the direct authority of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia in 1851.¹⁸ Methodists in Staunton had been discussing the establishment of their own female seminary at least as early as 1836.¹⁹ Ten years later Methodists followed the Episcopalians and Presbyterians with the founding of the Wesleyan Female Institute. A denominational body, the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, controlled its operations as well.²⁰ But if competition between denominations led to the founding of these institutions, issues connected with tension about race, slavery, Civil War and Reconstruction were also responsible for their development in the upper Shenandoah Valley.

Each of the antebellum schools educated white young women only. Such racial exclusivity was not a matter to be spoken of in the 1840s and 1850s. With the coming of Reconstruction, southerners resisted efforts by Radical Republicans to promote black civil rights and public expression of racial fears and prejudices became more frequent. In Virginia in 1870 the Radical Republicans created a state-wide system of public elementary education. Since this educational system was open to both blacks and whites, people who did not want white females to attend school with blacks found private education even more attractive. Sadly enough, the schools became a refuge from the racially integrated public elementary schools. The Staunton female seminaries were quick to note the change that Reconstruction had brought about. The 1870 *Catalogue* of the Augusta Female Seminary asserted that the Seminary would be a safe place for daughters to be educated, because the black population of the Shenandoah Valley was low. The Seminary *Catalogue* advised readers "the negroes constitute but a small and now rapidly diminishing proportion of the community."²¹ It was no coincidence that local Lutherans, who had not yet established a female seminary, did so in 1870, the year the public schools opened. Lutheran Pastor Joseph Irenaeus Miller established the Staunton Female Seminary on Fayette Street in that year.²² And by the 1890s Staunton's Baptists had organized a small school for female education. It was the Sherwood Female Institute located in the Sherwood House up the hill from East Beverley Street. Little is known about its founding or longevity, but it, too, served as a refuge from the public schools for its clientele. The very principle of public support for elementary education became a topic for public debate at the Staunton Lyceum in the post-bellum years and the former minister at Tinkling Spring Presbyterian Church, Robert L. Dabney, wrote vigorously against the establishment of public schools in Virginia. However mixed the motives for the establishment of the new female seminaries may have been, racial and class prejudice and the establishment of the public schools helped sustain the private female seminaries.

With so many similar institutions struggling for survival in Augusta County, it is not surprising that eventually some vanished, especially in times of economic hardship or educational or denominational reorganization. In the 1890s came the worse depression in American history up until that time, and its arrival led to financial strains that some of the female seminaries could not survive. The economic boom in the Shenandoah Valley turned into a bust in this terrible depression. In addition, in 1895 the Southern Association for College and Preparatory Schools was established to provide accreditation for southern institutions.²³ Some of the supporting denominations established women's colleges that did not admit elementary level pupils, so schools like the Methodists' Randolph-Macon College for Women (opened as a college in 1893) and Goucher (established in 1888) and the Lutherans' Marion College (chartered as a college in 1874) drew financial support away from the Staunton institutions.

Those institutions that did survive shared one common feature lacking in the ones that disappeared. The female schools that managed to survive hard times were schools led by women with clear goals and powerful personalities. In the case of the Staunton institutions, those women were Mary Julia Baldwin and Flora Stuart. Mary Julia Baldwin had been a student at the Augusta Female Seminary under its founder, the Presbyterian clergyman Rufus Bailey, the father of daughters and prolific author on the subject of female education. Mary Julia Baldwin became principal of the school in 1863 and led it until her death in 1897. She was driven by the conviction that women could find their way to independence and autonomy through evangelical Protestant Christianity. Her correspondence reveals that she combined her devotion to her faith and to learning with a solid practical grasp of the problems of economic management. She was a shrewd investor in Staunton real estate as well as a generous benefactress and daring educator.²⁴ Flora Cooke Stuart, who had come to Staunton in 1879 to teach at the Lutherans' Staunton Female Seminary, had similar qualities. After a year of teaching at the Lutherans' school, she became principal of the Virginia Female Institute operated by the Episcopalians. She served as principal of Stuart Hall until 1899. Like Mary Julia Baldwin, Flora Stuart attended to every detail of the management of her school. She, too, had a strong concern that truly collegiate level work be available for students who wanted it, and like Mary Julia Baldwin, she welded a curriculum modeled on that of the University of Virginia to the needs of women who were emerging into a more public role in the world. Young women who studied at both institutions were asked to master a flexible curriculum that emphasized the liberal arts while it also provided practical instruction in business, book-keeping, modern languages, and the life sciences.²⁵ Both Augusta Female Seminary and the Virginia Female Institute acknowledged the influence of these powerful female leaders on their history: the Seminary was named after Mary Julia Baldwin in 1895 and in 1907 the Institute became Stuart Hall.

But possibly more important as an explanation for why these schools survived was the fact that these institutions did something important to the lives of women who studied there. What the students of these schools encountered in these institutions were other women who were models for their lives. Students also saw how women could organize and manage affairs in the public sphere. A few examples will have to illustrate the point. Juliette Magill Kinzie Gordon Low was the founder of the Girl Scouts and a student at Stuart Hall. She was also a gifted artist and playwright. She devoted her life and a considerable part of her fortune to showing women at both the national and international levels how to organize, raise funds, and work for a better world.²⁶ A leader of reforms at the state and local level was Alice Amsbaugh Kyle, the first president of the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs. She was educated at the Augusta Female Seminary in the days of Mary Julia Baldwin, of whom she wrote, "I thought a great deal of her and often sought her counsel." At the Seminary she learned how to organize and

inspire, and until the 1950s she lovingly and relentlessly led one campaign after another for the improvement of her community. She crusaded for pure food and drug laws, improvement of the public schools, civic betterment in Lynchburg, and reforms in Virginia's handling of public welfare. At least in part she learned to lead and to organize by her experience in Staunton.²⁷ Another more familiar example was Fannie Sternes Bayly King, another student at Augusta Female Seminary in Mary Baldwin's lifetime. Mrs. King's leadership was at the state and local level. Also president of the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs, in Staunton she founded the visiting nurses' association and the Staunton Community Chest, a forerunner of the United Way. She established Staunton's public library and was the president of the Augusta County Chapter of the Virginia Equal Suffrage League, the chief organizer of the woman suffrage campaign in the County.²⁸ There are other examples that repeat the pattern. In these cases, young women educated in communities of other women, often inspired by the forceful personalities of women who themselves were leaders, left their institutions and entered the public forum to organize, instruct, and improve. They remembered what they had learned in Staunton's institutions for the education of young women.

Only one of the institutions established in Staunton became a full-fledged women's college. In 1923 Mary Baldwin Seminary became a four-year undergraduate institution and by 1928-1929 it had dropped the education of pupils below the age of college undergraduates. The Great Depression caused severe hardships for Mary Baldwin College as its enrollment fell from a peak of 328 students in 1907 to 190 in 1932. But enrollment rebounded to 326 students by 1940.²⁹ With the coming of World War II, Mary Baldwin College began to expand its curriculum to meet wartime needs for women who filled traditional male occupations while men went to war. In World War II Mary Baldwin College taught courses in consumer economics, social work, personnel management, and industrial psychology. It offered non-credit Saturday morning courses in subjects like automotive mechanics and home repair. Alumnae joined the Red Cross, the Nurses' Aid Corps, the USO, the WAVES, the WAACS, the Army Nurse Corps, base hospital units, and the Naval Reserve. In 1946 there was a simplification of college regulations over students' lives, chaperonage of underclassmen was abolished, solo trips to town were allowed, and men were permitted in the College Club House, but only on Saturday nights. The war experience had stimulated more interest in such areas of the College curriculum as biology, descriptive astronomy, geology, economics, modern languages, and Russian and Asian history.³⁰ By the 1950s and 1960s more of the restrictions were removed and Mary Baldwin College expanded its physical facilities, student body, faculty and curriculum. College publications and speakers called upon its women to promote the nation's social welfare, to end racial injustice, to fight illiteracy, and to become alert citizens in the nuclear age. Female higher education in Augusta County was now part of a new age for women.

¹Virginia's first public institution for the education of women was a school organized to train white women as teachers, the State Female Normal School in Farmville, organized in 1884. Privately supported normal schools for the education of black women to be teachers began as early as 1871 at Hampton Institute and in Richmond.

²See Tables 1-3 excerpted from A.D. Mayo, *Southern Women in the Recent Educational Movement in the South* (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1878), pp. 182-186.

³Martha Peyton Hamrick, "The Wesleyan Female Institute," *Augusta Historical Bulletin*, Volume 6, No. 1 (Spring 1970), p. 31.

⁴The Misses Pringle operated a dame school in the Augusta Stone Presbyterian Church. Before she became principal of Augusta Female Seminary, Mary Julia Baldwin operated a charity school in town. In 1862 she opened the "Bee Hive Seminary" in Staunton. See Mary Watters, *The History of Mary Baldwin College, 1842-1942* (Staunton: Mary Baldwin College, 1942), p. 42. One of the earliest such schools in the Shenandoah Valley must have been Maria Smith's School for the Tuition of Young Ladies in Winchester, which was advertised in the *Virginia Gazette and Winchester Advertiser*, October 21, 1788.

⁵A good summary of the movement for women's higher education appears in Anne Firor Scott, "One of the Most Significant Movements of All Time," The Eleventh Annual Mary Swan Carroll Lectures, Mary Baldwin College, October 15-16, 1984. See also I.M.E. Blandin, *History of Higher Education of Women in the South Prior to 1860* (New York: Neale Publishing Company, 1909) and Thomas Woody, *A History of Women's Education in the United States*. Two Volumes. (New York: Science Press, 1929). The best recent history of the higher education of women in the U.S. is Barbara Miller Solomon, *In the Company of Educated Women—A History of Women and Higher Education in America* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1985).

⁶Philadelphia became an important center for the education of young women with ties to Staunton. Rufus Bailey, the founder of Augusta Female Seminary, sent his daughters to school there in the 1830s. They with Bailey and his wife formed the first faculty of the Augusta Female Seminary. Mary Julia Baldwin spent some time there as a girl seeking medical help for her facial paralysis.

⁷See Woody, Volume 1, pp. 284, 391, 435.

⁸See Cornelius J. Heatwole, *A History of Education in Virginia* (New York: Macmillan Company, 1916). What was possibly the first school of this type in Virginia was formed from seventeenth century institutions in Elizabeth City County, the Symms and Eaton schools. Modeled after the English grammar schools and combining basic education with some higher courses, these schools became the Hampton Academy in 1805.

⁹Joseph A. Waddell, *Annals of Augusta County, Virginia, from 1726 to 1871*. Second Edition. (Harrisonburg, Virginia: C. J. Carrier Company, 1986), p. 384.

¹⁰"A Girl's [sic] School Here Nearly 100 Years Ago—J.A. Waddell Gives Interesting Account of Same from Manuscript of Thomas Jefferson," *Augusta Historical Bulletin*, Volume 5, Number 1 (Spring 1969), pp. 24-26; letter of Peter Henry Leuba to Thomas Jefferson, July 14, 1824, Microfilm Edition of the Thomas Jefferson Papers, Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress.

¹¹In Lexington in 1839 Virginians also organized their own public military academy, Virginia Military Institute.

¹²See the "Memorial of the Ladies of Augusta to the General Assembly of Virginia Praying the Adoption of Some Measure for the Speedy Extirpation of Slavery from the Commonwealth," January 19, 1832, Papers of the Virginia General Assembly, Virginia State Library. Two hundred and fifteen women of Augusta signed the petition. I am indebted to Sue Simmons of the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation for this information.

¹³*Staunton Spectator and General Advertiser*, October 25, 1836.

¹⁴There were numerous proprietary schools for women in Augusta County. Most did not last very long. The last of them was probably Fairfax Hall in Waynesboro,

which closed in 1975. It occupied the former Brandon Institute run by Methodists in the old Hotel Brandon.

¹⁵In 1882 a scarlet fever epidemic hit Staunton. Mary Julia Baldwin noted in her correspondence that the Augusta Female Seminary was spared. In the months that followed a religious revival spread through campus, though Miss Baldwin noted with some chagrin that the religious movement had not touched the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church. See the Mary Julia Baldwin Papers, Mary Baldwin College Archives.

¹⁶Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity operated a coeducational parochial school at St. Francis Church. They took charge of an earlier parish school in 1878. See J. Lewis Peyton, *History of Augusta County* (Harrisonburg, Virginia: C. J. Carrier, 1985), p. 90.

¹⁷The Virginia legislature passed an act to permit local communities to establish public schools (without any state supervision) in 1846. These local schools were to be supported by local taxes and a literary fund. Only nine counties in the state had established primary schools by 1861.

¹⁸William Harris Gaines, "Stuart Hall: For 125 Years This school in Staunton Has Been Educating the Daughters of the Diocese of Virginia," *Virginia Cavalcade*, Volume 18, No. 3 (1969), pp. 34-40.

¹⁹Some historians believe that the first women's college in the United States with the authority to grant collegiate degrees was the Wesleyan Female College of Macon, Georgia, organized by Methodists in 1836.

²⁰Martha Peyton Hamrick, "The Wesleyan Female Institute," *Augusta Historical Bulletin*, Volume 6 Number 1 (Spring 1970), pp. 17-34.

²¹Augusta Female Seminary, *Catalogue*, 1870-1871, p. 18.

²²Richard W. Solberg, *Lutheran Higher Education in North America* (Minneapolis: Augsburg Publishing House, 1985), p. 109; William E. Eisenberg, *The Lutheran Church in Virginia, 1717-1962*

(Roanoke, Virginia: The Trustees of the Virginia Synod, Lutheran Church in America, 1967), pp. 360-364.

²³Both the Wesleyan Female Institute and the Augusta Female Seminary awarded bachelor's degrees in the 1890s. The Virginia Female Institute and the Staunton Female Seminary each had collegiate divisions. Randolph-Macon was the first women's college in Virginia to be accredited by the Southern Association.

²⁴Mary Watters, *The History of Mary Baldwin College* (Staunton, Virginia: Mary Baldwin College, 1942), pp. 65-72. On the important connection between the foreign missions movement and women's aspirations at Augusta Female Seminary, see Kenneth W. Keller, "A Century of International Careers," *The Presbyterian Outlook*, Volume 165, Number 15 (April 11, 1983), p. 14 and "Miss Baldwin's Missionaries Continue a Century-Old Tradition," *Presbyterian Survey* (February 1984), p. 37. See also Daniel A. Metraux, "Small Colleges, Missionaries and Asian Studies a Century Ago: The Mary Baldwin College Experience," *Augusta Historical Bulletin*, Volume 21, Number 2 (Fall, 1985), pp. 117-125.

²⁵Martha Dabney Jones, "History of Stuart Hall," *Augusta Historical Bulletin*, Volume 5, Number 1 (Spring, 1969), pp. 5-23.

²⁶Gladys Denny Schultz and Daisy Gordon Lawrence, *Lady from Savannah: The life of Juliette Low* (1958).

²⁷Etta Belle Walker Northington, *The Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs—1907-1957* (Richmond: The Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs, 1958), pp. 38-42.

²⁸Northington, pp. 45-47; file on Fannie Bayly King, Clipping and Pamphlet file, Fannie Bayly King Library, Staunton.

²⁹Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Mary Baldwin College, Mary Baldwin College Archives.

³⁰See issues of the Mary Bladwin College *Alumnae Magazine* for the years of World War II.

Table 1

Southern Towns with Larger Enrollments
of Females than Staunton, 1887-1889,
in Single Sex Institutions
(as reported to the National Bureau of Education)

TOWN	INSTITUTION	STUDENTS
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Central Female College	215
	Tuscaloosa Female College	235
Raleigh, N.C.	Estey Seminary	172
	Peace Institute	169
	St. Mary's School	140
Nashville, Tenn.	Nashville College for Young Ladies	407
	Ward's Seminary for Young Ladies	314
Memphis, Tenn.	Clara Conway Institute	700
Sherman, Tex.	Sherman Institute	440
	North Texas Female College	260

SOURCE: F. D. Mayo, *Southern Women in the Recent Educational Movement in the South* (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1978), pp. 182-186.

Table 2

Institute for the Higher Education of Women in Staunton, 1887-1889
(as reported to the National Bureau of Education)

INSTITUTION	DENOMINATION	FACULTY	STUDENTS
Augusta Female Seminary	Presbyterian	21	225
Sherwood Female Seminary	Baptist	10	30
Staunton Female Seminary	Lutheran	9	80
Virginia Female Institute	Episcopalian	21	99

SOURCE: W. D. Mayo, *Southern Women in the Recent Educational Movement in the South* (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1978), p. 186.

Table 3

Southern Women's Institutions with Larger Student Enrollments Than the
Augusta Female Seminary, 1887-1889
(as reported to the National Bureau of Education)

LOCATION	INSTITUTION	STUDENTS
Huntsville, Ala.	Huntsville Female College	235
Tuscaloosa Ala.	Tuscaloosa Female College	235
Macon, Ga.	Wesleyan Female College	326
Columbus, Miss.	Industrial Institute and College for Education of White Girls of Mississippi	382
Salem, N.C.	Salem Female Academy	311
Greenville, S.C.	Greenville Female College	227
Nashville, Tenn.	Nashville College for Young Ladies	407
Nashville, Tenn.	Ward's Seminary for Young Ladies	314
Athens, Tenn.	U.S. Grant University	330
Memphis, Tenn.	Clara Conway Institute	700
Belton, Tex.	Baylor Female College	250
Walnut Springs, Tex.	Central College	276
Sherman, Tex.	Sherman Institute	440
Sherman, Tex.	North Texas Female College	260
Whiteright, Tex.	Grayson College	532

SOURCE: R. D. Mayo, *Southern Women in the Recent Educational Movement in the South* (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1978), pp. 182-186.

WESTERN STATE HOSPITAL OLD SITE HISTORY

Richard M. Hamrick, Jr.

Since Western State Hospital no longer stands on the original location at the corner of Greenville Avenue and Waynesboro Road, perhaps it is in order to look at how the Old Site, now the Staunton Correctional Center, grew from one building in 1828 to its greatest extent following World War II.

In the early 1940's, Western State Hospital published an in-house newspaper called *Who's Who and What*. In the August 1940 issue, the Editor, John T. Goolrick published an article "Here's How Western State Hospital Grew", which described the physical growth of the plant. What follows is quoted in part, and edited in part, from that article.

"In 1828, Virginia and West Virginia were all one State, with a population of about 1,000,000 white people and possibly, an equal number of free and slave blacks. Virginia then ranked next to New York in population and was the leading State of the Union.

There was then one Insane Asylum in the State, at Williamsburg now called the Eastern State Hospital, which was established in 1779. There were 126 prisoners in the penitentiary, 100,000 soldiers in the army, 100 patients in the asylum.

Conditions under which the insane, idiots, epileptics and other hundreds of unfortunates were kept, are described by Dr. Francis T. Stribling, superintendent, who reported they were: "Immured in common jails, enduring the privations and suffering, due alone to the felon's guilt, with no eye to pity, no sympathizing hand to mitigate the horrors of their imprisonment." He said the insane "were chained like beasts, half fed, naked, covered with filth and vermin."

In 1828, when the Western Lunatic Asylum was opened, there were "twenty-five or thirty lunatics confined in jails in different parts of the country on the west side of the Blue Ridge Mountains in very uncomfortable situations."

The Board of Directors of the newly authorized Western Lunatic Asylum, at Staunton, bought four acres of land from John Wayt, for \$600., and began the first building, which was completed in 1828.

The first was the central building, a Colonial model, in which were the Administrative Offices, (until it closed, ed.) and the rooms which then accommodated 16 male and 16 female patients, officers and employees. At the same time, a large meat house and a brick stable, 30 feet square were built. <No. 6> The total construction costs were \$22,000. Later, in 1839, the two wings containing Wards 1 and 2, A and B, and the porches were added to the main building. <No. 12>

On July 24, 1828, two guards in a wagon, behind a pair of weary horses, drove up to deliver to the Lunatic Asylum the first patient, a slender, black haired, gray eyed young School Teacher from Orange, Virginia who had what was called "Demency," and who died twenty-three years later in the Hospital.

That same afternoon a second patient came, a farmer, 31, dark hair, hazel eyes, medium size, insane over religion . . . Seven months later this farmer was marked up "Eloped," setting an example which has been consistently followed by many through the years.

It has been mentioned that the Institution was started after the purchase by the Board of Directors in 1828 of four acres of land and for \$150.00 per acre. This was not on the Valley Pike, (Greenville Avenue, Ed.) but was back from it, where the Central Building stands.

This same year (1828) six additional acres of land were bought at \$50.00 an acre, to the side and rear of the first four acres. A brick wall, 13 inches thick was built around the 10 acres enclosing the nucleus of the hospital. (Torn down circa 1970)

The "'lower-land'", that part which is filled with trees and benches and abuts on the Valley Pike, the entrance grounds, was bought in 1838 as a four acre purchase. Having a front, the Board bought for \$5000, 59 acres of "'Upland,'" which lies back of the original buildings and up the hill on which is the reservoir and vineyard, bringing the total acreage to about 70.

In 1840 six more acres of "meadow-land" on the "public road" were added, this being the part on which were built the home of the superintendent and other buildings. <Nos. 50, 55, 57, 59>

In 1845 119 acres were bought at about \$26.00 an acre adjoining the previously owned land with a further purchase in 1873 of 100 acres, which fronted on the Highway and cost \$8000.

About 1839, the brick stable built in 1828 was remodeled into a patient building, known as Ward 3. <No. 6> The same year, wards D, E, and F were begun, at a cost of \$17,000.00 to accommodate 30 patients and was completed in 1842, as per the plans, with a Central Dining Room included for \$79.00 more. <No. 31>

Further progress occurred in 1841. Wards 4, 5, 6, and 7 intended for 80 patients were built, complete with a furnace in the basement which burned a quarter of cord of wood each day and kept the building at "summer heat." <No. 7>

The Chapel was completed in 1851 under Dr. Stribling's administration. In 1853 the Hospital got into the forefront of progress by putting in a gas light works, which gave the patients "great comfort."

Heating, up to now, was of various kinds: stoves, furnaces with flues, and open fireplaces. Dr. Stribling recommended in 1853 a steam heating plant and asked \$15,000 for it. It was completed in 1855.

The total value of the Western Lunatic Asylum, with buildings for 400 patients, gas works, water system, fences, etc. was \$179,000 at cost.

The iron fence, enclosing 9 1/2 acres along the Valley Pike and Waynesboro Road was erected in 1855 for \$10,000. The job is said to have broken the contractors, Garber and O'Connel.

By 1877 due to the need for additional patient space, Wards G, H, and I, were completed at a cost of \$15,366.66 to house 78 patients. A new building for 245 female patients, Wards, J, K, and L, costing \$11,650 was finished in 1879. Because it cost less per bed than any other building to that time, it was called a "triumph of economy." <No. 30>

In 1881, a very modern building for 100 patients, Wards 8, 9, and 10 was completed at a cost of \$30,000. One of these wards, 10, was, in later years, crowded with over 100 patients.

The bakery was found in 1883 to be about "done in" and was rebuilt into a two story building. This same year a new residence for an official was built. <No. 53> Since this was to be a year of rebuilding, the laundry was also redone, <No. 26> and finally to bring everything up to date a telephone "connecting all departments" was installed and tied into the progressiveness of the Hospital, as telephones were just coming into use.

The construction of wards 19, 11, 12, and 13 in 1890 <No. 5> marked the last new construction for 20 years, until the Infirmary was built in 1910 to contain wards 15 and S. It was two stories, built of bricks made on the grounds and cost the remarkably low price of \$12,500. <Bldg 16>

Wards X, Y, and Z were built in 1912 <Bldg 29> followed by the "DeJarnette Building <Bldg 38> in 1915, to contain wards, M, N, and O, which had 96 single rooms and cost \$13,500. Dr. DeJarnette in one of his reports referred to it as "the noisy building." The article says that a ward for noisy men is needed.

The Carter Building, finished in 1919 with a capacity of 225 patients in Wards 16, 17, and 18 was built for \$34,000. The dining room in this building has a seating capacity of 600 while the Industrial room will accommodate 200. <Bldg 4>

The central kitchen was rebuilt in 1928, its size doubled and a recreation room placed on the second floor <Bldg 14> This same year saw the start of the Byrd Building <37> which was completed in 1930 at a cost of \$70,000. It had a capacity of 258 women and contained a dining room for 600 persons. On the lower floor were a sewing room and a beauty parlor, "one of the first of its kind placed in a mental hospital."

The Wheary Building was erected in 1934 to enable Dr. DeJarnette to carry out his plan to separate patients with suicidal tendencies from other cases. It had 3 wards, R for women, 21 for men, and 20 for mild mental cases, each with a capacity for 100 patients. The cost was \$70,000. <Bldg 2>

We have touched on some of the everyday housekeeping matters such as heat, but the water supply to accommodate 2600 patients, plus the staff, is almost a story unto itself. The earliest source was a well, which was soon contaminated, so by 1840 a man, a horse, and a wagon hauled water from a spring on a daily basis. That year the Hospital bought a spring on the farm of

Nicholas McKinney about three miles from the grounds for \$7,000 which included laying a 3 inch pipeline to the Hospital. The excess water was stored in a reservoir.

By 1860 with a total of 600 persons, including patients, officials and attendants, using it, the supply became insufficient. A better flow was obtained by installing a 6 inch pipeline. In 1880 three springs, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, were bought from D.A. Keyser for \$1767 which furnished 24 gallons per minute.

In 1883, a 700 foot deep well was sunk with the resulting 40 gallons per minute being used mainly for cooking and laundrying. However by 1899 water was "a very serious problem." Repairing a leak in the 6 inch line from the reservoir to the Hospital, helped for several years.

In 1914, the Hospital bought the Jones farm, about 1/2 mile above the Keyser Springs, with springs which furnished 60,000 gallons of water daily. As the springs were above the Keyser Springs, a 3 inch pipe line was laid to join onto the 6 inch line. To protect the watershed, the Keyser farm of 250 acres was bought for \$25,000 in 1926.

Following World War II, which ended in 1945, no major new buildings were added. Several were extensively remodeled but future plans contemplated the move to east of Staunton on the Richmond Road, across from the location of DeJarnette Sanatorium, where the Hospital stands today.



VIRGINIA FREE-ROAD LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS FOR 1832.
TO BE DRAWN IN LEXINGTON, VA. ON TUESDAY THE 21st DAY OF
FEBRUARY, 1832.

Highest Prize \$6,000.

SPLENDID SCHEME.



1	PRIZE OF	\$6,000	14	\$6,000.
1	PRIZE OF	3,000	14	3,000.
2	PRIZES OF	2,000	14	4,000.
3	PRIZES OF	1,000	14	3,000.
4	PRIZES OF	500	14	2,000.
5	PRIZES OF	400	14	2,000.
6	PRIZES OF	300	14	1,800.
10	PRIZES OF	200	14	2,000.
20	PRIZES OF	100	14	2,000.
40	PRIZES OF	50	14	2,000.
45	PRIZES OF	40	14	1,800.
60	PRIZES OF	30	14	1,800.
80	PRIZES OF	20	14	1,600.
100	PRIZES OF	10	14	1,000.
125	PRIZES OF	8	14	1,000.
7,000	PRIZES OF	4	14	28,000.

7,502 PRIZES. \$63,000.
13,408 BLANKS.

21,000 TICKETS.

MODE OF DRAWING.

To be drawn on the A, B, C. plan.—The 7000 prizes of \$4, to be awarded to the first, second or third division, to be determined by that which may draw the capital prize of \$6,000, so that the holder of three tickets, one in each division, is certain to draw one prize, and may draw four. All the prizes above the denomination of \$4, in one wheel, and all the numbers in another at once; the whole to be drawn in a few hours.—Prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

TICKETS, \$4---HALVES, \$2---QUARTERS, \$1.
TICKETS & SHARES CAN BE HAD IN THE GREATEST VARIETY OF NUMBERS AT

Stevenson & Points' Office

—STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.—

All orders from a distance, enclosing the cash, or prize tickets, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.
STAUNTON, 1832.

(K. Harper, Jr. Staunton.)

OFFICIAL LIST

Of the Drawing of the Virginia Free-Road Lottery,

FIRST CLASS, FOR 1832, AT STAUNTON, VA. JANUARY 25, 1832.

922	\$8	2155	\$8	4477	\$10	7772	\$10	9165	\$10	12108	\$10	15283	\$10	18046	\$20
471	100	474	50	198	50	169	20	124	30	980	50	774	40	967	20
950	3000	384	30			666	30	657	20	363	10	116	200	285	8
388	8	59	40	5502	10	000	8	954	8	992	50	95	10	638	40
371	8	128	20	636	50	117	8	606	8	258	1000	683	10	150	8
40	20	632	8	605	40	850	50	468	40	661	50	861	8	716	20
502	1000	992	40	466	10	759	100	56	20	841	8	68	200	110	30
132	10	398	50	329	7000	606	50					150	500	10	50
322	8	434	30	652	40	952	500	10701	100	13302	30	494	10	414	8
649	20	317	40	844	40	538	30	528	10	590	20	562	10	250	50
698	30	66	20	642	30	743	8	79	50	181	8	161	8	218	20
249	8	24	20	911	10	767	8	439	30	583	100	302	50	970	10
716	10			227	10	685	30	557	10	357	40	866	8	991	50
163	100	3448	300	511	8	735	8	795	20	708	400			531	8
624	8	643	100	768	20	667	8	42	30	492	8	16190	10	23	10
108	10	410	20	783	40	67	10	12	8	233	30	325	20	738	8
666	10	14	50	465	10	396	20	931	8	742	20	435	8		
162	8	639	40	628	10	584	20	958	10	253	100	930	40	19757	20
90	8	39	100	496	30	399	20	779	100	733	8	720	20	696	100
401	50	318	40	419	8	710	10	713	20	134	10	102	8	458	20
100	20	618	50	269	40	389	30	415	50	706	10	917	10	326	10
760	8	734	20	568	40	672	10	363	50	267	8	981	40	509	100
52	8	569	10	190	30	935	30	668	8	695	50	436	8	892	20
761	50	731	10	295	10			293	100	687	10	198	10	998	10
921	40	538	8	647	30	8341	10	647	30	311	8	109	40	277	10
672	50	296	40	206	10	112	30	572	8	25	30	798	10	348	200
146	10	59	40	758	20	894	20	298	100	883	20	118	50	946	10
		971	40			23	8	126	10	296	30	95	8	438	20
1951	20	919	8	6216	20	334	30	485	50	455	20	772	20	209	8
432	10	121	50	374	30	990	20	364	8	317	8	751	30	940	50
823	40	300	40	241	10	645	8	197	40	542	10			22	8
186	200	352	20	736	8	773	10	521	30	600	8	17020	400	438	20
507	2000	363	8	510	20	649	10	213	30			874	20	490	8
905	50	586	10	496	20	252	8	564	30	14420	8	42	8	203	8
464	40	920	10	610	100	448	50	665	30	350	8	620	8	630	20
206	20	674	8	353	40	22	20			65	10	503	30	302	8
998	20	428	30	51	300	419	30	11345	30	978	10	107	20	634	8
66	20	447	30	742	8	740	10	21	8	43	20	190	20	66	50
327	30	401	400	286	8	539	8	909	50	441	200	372	20	405	40
714	50	670	100	428	20	404	200	946	30	795	8	324	10	90	40
611	8			673	100	355	8	416	10	567	8	961	10	414	10
413	30	4654	30	595	8	994	20	210	10	427	8	665	8		
840	8	11	8	943	40	16	10	419	8	177	8	923	20	20677	1000
677	10	917	40	993	40	107	10	708	8	390	8	577	30	655	100
104	40	813	10	612	10	169	40	740	300	301	8	578	30	805	50
201	10	648	400	359	20	40	20	790	20	68	30	805	50	995	20
408	8	732	30	726	20	966	20	343	8	521	500	436	20	640	20
906	10	614	40	636	8	940	8	672	8	912	10	699	30	335	8
370	8	587	30	210	50	962	10	56	30	000	10	885	10	544	20
698	300	280	20	622	8	553	8	133	30	423	10	416	20	667	100
696	10	257	8	202	40	657	20	217	50	872	30	779	8	784	10
		466	500	358	10	145	30			80	8	61	40	548	10
3635	200	337	10	890	8	342	20	12553	10			360	300	26	30
32	8	769	100	502	8	346	20	430	30	15249	8	518	20	591	8
394	20	265	30	678	10			667	10	634	8	728	40	887	8
200	40	124	20	616	40	9773	20	409	200	531	20	808	30	849	20
101	10	493	10	808	100	168	8	665	300	647	10			875	10
340	20	526	8	609	50	756	10	981	30	685	8	16096	8	92	8
136	8	901	40			209	10	855	8	12	40	620	8	19	10
206	10	866	8	7315	10	886	30	617	10	459	10	945	10	850	50
608	20	326	8	559	20	317	20	29	50	346	200	229	10		
928	50	656	30	454	8	382	30	25	8	850	300	776	8		
118	30	429	8	228	30	460	40	485	8	721	10	978	8		
614	400	80	8	605	8	121	20	57	40	390	8	547	20		
439	8	543	10	663	10	219	10	166	8	284	30	968	10		
936	8	470	10	791	50	808	8	331	20	14	40	952	1000		

The Capital Prize of 7,000 having been drawn to letter A, all Tickets marked A, are entitled to \$4 each in addition to whatever Prizes they have become entitled to by the above list, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. All Tickets marked B, or C, not found in the above list, are blanks.

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that the First Class of the Virginia Free-Road Lottery, for 1832, was drawn under our superintendence, at Staunton, Va., and that the foregoing list is a correct statement of the Prizes. Given under our hands this 30th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

BENJ'N CRAWFORD,
ALEX. S. HALL,

JOHN MERRITT,
WM. CLARKE.

REMINISCENCES OF THE REVEREND SAMUEL HOUSTON

The Rev. Samuel Houston was born on January 1, 1758 on his father's farm on Hays Creek. The Houston farm adjoined New Providence Presbyterian Meeting House and straddled the boundary line between Augusta County and Rockbridge County.

In 1837, when he was in his seventy-ninth year, the Rev. Samuel Houston wrote down some of his memories of the way people lived in the Upper Shenandoah Valley in his boyhood. These recollections are in the form of a letter to Sidney S. Baxter (1802-1879), a lawyer in Richmond who served as Attorney General of Virginia from 1835 to 1852. Baxter was a son of the Rev. George A. Baxter, President of Washington College in Lexington, (now Washington and Lee University), from 1799 to 1829. Houston was an alumnus and a trustee of the college and had close ties to the Baxter family.

The Rev. Samuel Houston bought a farm in southern Rockbridge County, not far from the famous Natural Bridge, in 1797. He made his home there at "Rural Valley" until his death on January 10, 1839. His reminiscences are dated from his "Rural Valley" home.

The manuscript in the collections of the Virginia Historical Society has evident signs of composition, changes of phrase and sentences deleted. It ends abruptly, without any signature or formal closing.

This document is reprinted through the courtesy of the Virginia Historical Society.

More information about this pioneer Presbyterian minister can be found in the Rev. George West Diehl's biography, *The Reverend Samuel Houston, V. D. M.*, published in 1970 by the McClure Press of Verona.

His account of early settlement on Beverley Manor and the Borden Grant will cover ground familiar to most readers. The importance of these reminiscences of life in the Valley about 1770 is rather in the details the author remembered. His picture of cattle too weak to get out of a marsh without help after wintering in the forests, his description of primitive cars and two-horse slides patterned on those common in eighteenth-century Ulster, his recognition of the trade in surplus agricultural products, and his recollection of crops grown, housing, furnishings, clothing and other aspects of daily life give an invaluable source for the social history of the Shenandoah Valley.

Richard MacMaster

Associate Professor of History
Bluffton College
Bluffton, Ohio

Mr. Sidney S. Baxter

Sir When I had the pleasure of an interview with you some time since, you requested me to give you what information I was able of the historical facts of the Valley of Virginia in which I have lived for 78 years.

My hand is steady enough to guide the pen but my sight is so dim that I can scarcely see the words or make them legible. But I will do the best I can. I begin with informing you that when two men (one of them named Beverley & the other Burden) had received large grants of land in Va. from the King of England they published in the Colonies that they would let actual settlers have, on low terms, tracts of any quantity wherever they might make selection.

This intelligence caused many adventurers to remove to this Colony from Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other places — Amongst the first of these were my Grandfathers, John Houston and William Tod (both originally from Ireland) with their families and some other relations. The families of both these men were young and as there were no roads, they as well as all others who came out with them were compelled to use pack horses for the conveyance of the necessary articles of living, following the Buffaloe tracts and Indian paths through the wilderness. These adventurers had chiefly in view the formation of compact settlements for schools and religious societies believing that the interest of themselves and their children depended much on Knowledge, morals and the true christian religion. With my Grandfather Houston, were his son-in-law John Montgomery and his son Robert Houston and his family who settled near each other in what was then (and still is) called New Providence and Timberidge; the one at that time a brushy country and the other well timbered and therefore called Timberidge. Both are hilly and much interspersed with springs of limestone water. At the time those above mentioned were locating themselves on the south side of the valley or near the south mountain on the head springs of the two South rivers one emptying into the Shanandoah and the other into the North River a branch of the James. Other families chose contiguous tracts of land whose names were Moore, Steele, Beard, Lockridge, Weir etc. and on other streams were families of Wardlaws, Edmonsons Mores, Buchanans Rheas Hudsons Millars Coulters Campbells, McCampbells Telfords & McCorosky, Andersons etc. Two Brothers, Andrew and Charles Hays settled near the mouth of two Creeks afterwards called Hays and Walkers Creeks. The latter on account of four families of walkers. Andrew Hays was the father of Captain John Hays who commanded a company of riflemen from this then Augusta County during the revolutionary war. In the middle of the valley was a family named Kenneday the head of which was a captain of the Militia; he was a very efficient man and built the first Grist mill in this part of the valley and also gave the name of Kenneday's Creek to the head of Hay's Creek.

On these several waters and on the head branches of the Middle river now running near Staunton were formed several Presbyterian Congregations nearly at the same time. Their names were, Augusta Church now standing about nine miles below Staunton on the main Rockingham road and formerly under the charge of C. Speece D.D. Tinkling Spring, Northmountain now called Bethel, New Providence, Timberidge, & Hall's meeting House afterwards named New Monmouth. The above named settlements at first had many hardships to endure and dangers to encounter from the natives—particularly the Cataubas of the Carolinas, shawanees of the Ohio country and the Cherokees from the Holstein & Tennessee. Shortly after these settlements were made—A party of Cataubas on returning from a visit to some of the northern tribes committed some depredations upon the stock of the settlers upon the north River when they were pursued down that stream and being overtaken near its mouth a smart skirmish ensued in which some of the Indians and John McDowell (the grandfather of the present Mrs. Andrew Reid) the late Col. Joseph McDowell with several other white men were slain. Their remains were collected and interred in a grave yard now on the main Road between Lexington & Fairfield. About the year 1765 the Shawanees made frequent incursions on the frontier settlers plundering their houses killing their cattle and sometimes killing, scalping and carrying off some men, women and children captive. On one of these occasions they came over the mountains on the head of Kerr's creek and swept all before them killing some men and captivating their wives and children. Three families of Gilmores Hamilton's & McKees particularly suffered severely and a Mr. John Gilmore now an aged man is still living upon the same tract of land on which his father was killed and from which his Mother with himself was carried captive into the Shawanee towns. Such as could make their escape fled into Timberidge and New Providence where stockade Forts had been erected for the safety of families and property. One of these Forts was round my Grandfather John Houston's house — The remains of which I remember to have seen when a small boy & to which my father fled once with his family on hearing the Indians were coming. In those early days of the settlements of Beverley's and Burdens lands many men as hunters ventured after game far into the wilderness & they and the Indians would commit depredations on one another to the great annoyance of the settlements and often provoking hostilities. Such was the state of the valley and its spreading settlements until the famous Battle of Point Pleasant mentioned in the following verses of a song made in commemoration of the event.

"Oh! mind the tenth day of October
And seventy four which caused woe
when the Indian savages then did cover
The pleasant banks of the Ohio"

after mentioning that the battle continued from morning till night. The song adds,

"Full seven score men lay dead & wounded
Of Champions who did face the Foe
By whom the Heathen were confounded
Upon the Banks of the Ohio."

General Andrew Lewis of Botetourt commanded at the campaigns the Militia drafted from Augusta and Botetourt. Col. Charles Lewis from Augusta was slain and Col. Fleming (your grandfather) was I believe wounded. This battle so defeated the Indians that it was thought unnecessary to pursue them over the Ohio therefore as soon as the wounded could bear it the Militia returned home; But still the frontiers were unsafe and the Indians hostile. At this time there was talk often of a treaty of peace. A number of men were stationed at Point Pleasant under the command of Col. William McKee and in 1776 or 7 (I believe) a draft of Militia marched there that if the treaty did not succeed. They might immediately march against the shawanee towns. At this time an unhappy occurrence took place: I refer to the Killing of Cornstork a noted Chief of the Shawane tribe and the commander at the Battle of Point Pleasant, together with his son and one or two more. The particulars were these. Cornstork having been chief in the battle Oct. 10th 74 was in the fort negotiating terms of Peace. Some of our militia being fond of hunting Deer went over the Kenawha River occasionally and amongst the rest was a certain Robert Gillmore of Rockbridge who was shot and scalped by an Indian who had been on a visit to Cornstork and was returning home. One of the militia on his hunting excursion found Gillmore in this condition and running to the river halloed the news to the camp and as soon as the news was circulated, some of the friends of Gillmore rushed to the tent where Cornstork, his son and one or two others were and shot them. This rash act the impulse of the moment was generally condemned; but no effective efforts were made to punish the guilty. The fall of this famous chief greatly depressed the Indians and soon after hostilities ceased for some time. But I must detail one particular more about Cornstork; when the report of Gillmore's death was heard it caused some of his (G's) friends to their rifles and approach near the Indian tent where Cornstork's son was much alarmed and expressed his fear but his father firmly reproved him and almost immoved saw the guns presented and received their fire.

The troops under the command of Col. McKee remained after this at the point until a treaty of peace was negotiated with the Shawanees. But to return. Among the first settlers on these grants of Beverleys and Burdens were four families of Lyles one of the Alexanders-McClungs, Carthres, McCrosky, McCluer, Lowry, Patton- a Ramsey and a Thompson who all located on Timberidge—and soon after formed the Timberidge congregation which in connection with the New Providence church obtained from Pennsylvania the Rev. John Brown who continued to be their pastor for some years. Under his labours the interest of morals and religion prospered much. The surrounding settlements also were benefitted by occasional preaching from him as a supply. In those early days the people had to

worship armed and even Mr. Brown had his gun standing in the pulpit by his side. On one of these occasions, a man on setting his gun in the corner let it slip and it happened to be fired off; immediatly a shriek over heard all over the house "the Indians are coming" when the man to whom the gun belonged informed Mr. Brown and he then stopped this discourse and requested the congregation not to be alarmed for it was an accident and no enemy was near. The population of the whole Valley of Virginia for many years were chiefly Presbyterians. Most of the Elder children of the families when they grew up and were married, settled on other tracts often near their parents which caused society to be more compact and extensive. Schools were encouraged from the first so as to make readers, writers and cipherers as far as the rule of three but seldom farther.

I will now inform you respecting their habitations. Their first were bark or clapboard sheds with a log fire before them; the next were log Cabins made of round poles cut out of the forrest and covered with clapboards lain on poles instead of rafters and held down by other poles laid horizontally on the top. These cabins generally had but one door and no windows except holes between logs and light came down from the top of a log chimney built at one end of the cabin high enough to carry the smoke and sparks above the roof. Their fire places were deep and large so that a large log for fire could be built on the hearth and the family sit on both sides within the jams and before it. On this fire by crooks hanging on a cross pole pots, kettles were hung for baking and cooking. Their seats were blocks-stools and benches. Their floors were earth or laid with puncheons that is logs split in half and hewed on the top and edge to a line and laid on logs like sleepers or joices. Their bedsteads were at first mostly forks and cropsticks with thick clapboard on which were laid skins of Bears, Buffaloe hide which often took the place of Blankets and coverlids, chaff beds were also occasionally used, Feathers only being obtained from Wild Turkeys and Wild Geese were necessarily scarce. Their food consisted chiefly of venison, bear meat, Buffaloe, racoon, turkey, Pheasant, Wild Geese and pigeons and on the rivers fish and eels. Irish potatoes, pumpkins, turnips and cabbages were their principal vegetables. Milk and butter were plenty as the forests afforded abundance of rich food for all of stock almost throughout the year with a little corn fodder and straw in hard winter weather, but many cattle in the spring were weakened and needed help to rise or get out of swamps in which they ventured seeking early grass. Their bread in these early days was often coarse Indian corn meal made in wooden mortars by wooden Pestles after some time by tub mills and single geared machinery and stones made out of mounty quarries. The streams affording plenty of water power for mills. At first they had no bolting cloth, they sifted coarse meal through sieves made of parchments that is a sheep or deer skin that was cleaned of the wool or hair by soaking in lime water until they could pull off easily the wool or hair then after having smoothed the flesh side, the skin was stretched over a broad hoop and when dry enough they pierce in holes about an inch apart with a hot boring iron.

These sifters as they were called would last for many years and over do many neighbour. These first of settlements were very neighbourly and obliging for they often loaned their horses, ploughs and plantation tools and aided one another by working together in time of necessity. Their agricultural implements were axes, mattocks, sprouting thilling hoes, shovels, spades, sickles and scythes. Iron being scarce and dear (for it was all brought from England) they for a long time had the plough share fixed to wood without an iron bar-bord ropes were used for traces and even some had wythes or bark of brushes, then tugs or twisted skin were invented until at last some bought chains; but he who could get chains stood high among his neighbours. Their hauling was generally by a horse and bar with a hickery pole back to hold the load on the sliders. These cars consisted of two poles as shafts suspended by a backband over the horses back and fastened at the front and to the hams on the horses collar with the hind end dragging on the ground; just behind the horse. These two poles were confined together by many round inserts at their ends into both poles and for a back a hickery wyth was set in the top of each pole and bent over to the other in the form of a high arch. The load was then laid upon the rounds and kept from falling off by the hickery arch behind. Two Horse slides superseded these cars and after some time a few of the wealthiest obtained carts and wagons. All these first settlers for many years went to Wms-burg and other places annually with loads of butter, cheese, shoe thread, Linen, skins and furs, carried on pack horses to get salt and some other necessities. For at that time there was no other road over the South mountains or Blue Ridge for any other mode of convience. Coffee had not come into use and but bitter tea, so that all the sugar required for family purposes could be procured from the "Sugar Maple tree" of which an abundance grew in that immediate neighborhood.

Their table consisted of a large bench supported by four inserted props; and as Delft ware was not in use those had pewter basins, plates and tankard, who were able to procure them; but most persons used trenchers and platters turned in imitation of vessels, out of Poplar wood; and small quart vessels called nuggens made of Cedar staves (one being left long for a handle) and a hickery hoop. These wooden vessels were always kept nicely cleaned and scoured (by good housekeepers) and set upon their edge singly on an open shelf or dresser so as to preserve their sweetnip. The spoons were either made of Pewter or in some cases of Buffalo Horns. Flax was very soon introduced into these settlements, together with spinning wheels and looms for the manufacture of linen. Sheep were afterward brought out and from the wool flax was also made cloth of various kinds for their own dress. Every house had its spinning wheel or wheels and many their loom, as in Ireland. From the cloth thus made the dress was formed according to each one's taste. The men generally wore hunting shirts (instead of coats) of heavy Tow linen; died brown with bark; they were open in front and made to extend down near to the knee and belted round the waist with dressed skin or wooven girths. The sleeves were large, with a wrist band round the wrist and

fringes over the upper part of the hand as far as the knuckles. Under this hunting shirt was a jacket made of some finer materials and breeches of dressed Buck or deer skin to just below the knee, with long stockings and moccasins of deer leather, and underneath the Jacket or vest was also their linen, which was made of the finer kinds of flax cloth. The hats were imported from England, Ireland or Scotland or as they then said "from Home". The crown was low, round and fitted the head; with a broad brim which by loops through the crown could be drawn up and made a three cornered or cocked hat. On Sunday or on public occasions the hunting shirt was put off and in its place a coat of Jeans was substituted; but all was domestic or made amongst themselves.

The dress of the women was also chiefly the manufacture of their own hands. Their everyday dress in general was, on the head a cap of fine linen covering every part with a border of either lace or nice muslin and sometimes a ribbon on the top of the head and reaching down each cheek and tied with a string of ribbon under the chin. A handkerchief covered the back part of their neck and shoulders, coming round and meeting in front over the breast; underneath this handkerchief was their linen or shift close up around the neck and in warm weather nothing more than a peticoat was worn which was fastened round the waist and hung down nearly to the feet which in summer wanebare in men, women and children. Their body dress consisted of a short gown then called a "bed gown" reaching to about the middle, and the peticoat reaching to the ankle both of which were made generally of striped linsey. There was also a long gown which was open in front and fastened round the waist by a belt, with an apron commonly made of linen. At public meetings or on Sundays, the females usually had a somewhat finer dress which in most instances consisted of gowns of coarse calico or some such cheap articles; for chintz or silk being very raw at that time. On the head was worn for many years a drab Hat made of wool or fur; with a crown from one and a half to two inches high and a broad rim kept down on the shoulders by strings; which were tied under the chin.

In those early times they forsook not the assembling of themselves together as is commanded on the Sabbath; and also in keeping family worship in their own houses; for that family which did neglect this duty was frequently in division called an "Indian family." Prophane language was scarcely to be heard, and very few were intemperate. Whiskey was occasionally used during their harvests but always very scantily, and sometimes at Public Elections the succesful candidate would treat the people but although there was hilarity then there were very few instances of drunkeness. On one election the Rev. John Brown being present and partaking of the general hilarity—the report was circulated that he was intoxicated and he never afterward would taste any ardent spirits so that he might put down the report, hence he became one of the first temperance men upon the principle of entire abstinence.

Such continued to be the character of the inhabitants of this part of the valley with the exception of the introduction of more costly furniture and dress until the period of the Revolutionary War.

At this time the Church of England as it was called or the Episcopal church had been established by Royal authority and the whole state was divided into parishes, one generally and sometimes two occupying the bounds of each county; these parishes were always provided with a glebe and a church at the expense of the parish and a pastor for whose support 16000 lbs. Tobacco was annually levied among other taxes and paid to the incumbent. And as there were no bishops in America these pastors were either men from England or persons who went from the Colony to receive there orders from a Bishop of the Church there, and often they were men of inferior talents as well as immoral character, addicted to intemperance and other gross vices and fond of "horseracing" and other wordly amusements. All persons within a parish sometimes extending over thirty or forty miles of country were compelled under the penalty of a fine to attend the parish church at least three times a year. On this subject however the archives of the Colony will give you more particular information. The ministers of all other denominations were forbidden to preach in any of the parishes unless they first obtained leave from the Commissioner. The Rev. Samuel Davies from Pennsilvannia was the first Presbyterian to obtain license to exercise his ministerial office in the Colony-and soon after him some few others procured leave to labour in the valley.

With respect to marriages, the Marriage Ceremony could be performed by the pastor of the parish unless some other minister of another denomination had previously obtained a special license for that purpose, this ceremony was performed either according to the forms of the Established Church or by other denominations according to their own forms; but the most common manner was by the publications of the banns.

As I said prophane language was very little used and continued to be so until the return of the soldiers and drafted militia from the army of the revolution; after their return however it became very prevalent and I believe was much used for many years afterward.

After their original cabins became impaired by age and the condition of the settlers was improved, they made some improvements in their architecture. "Squared log" houses were built-one and a half and sometimes two stories high. The logs were secured at the ends by notching- half dove-tailing or dovetailing with a large stone chimney sometimes at each end; and some few of these buildings were made with an end entirely of stone; having a large fireplace with a flue to carry off the smoke. Sometime afterward a few frame buildings were erected. Glass had not as yet been introduced and my fathers squared log-house with its glass windows was the admiration and wonder of the neighbours during my earliest boyhood. Most of these houses of two stories had what was called a painteve- which was attached to the wall on the outside at about the level of the joice of the first story and made of the

same materials of the roof and of nearly of the same inclination around all sides of the house in order to keep the washing rains from injuring the daubing between the logs.

As it regards the introduction of slave labour or bought help were used. The first persons whose time and work were hired in the valley were convicts from the British Empire. These were sold as soon as they reachd America for a period of several years and generally served faithfully during their term of service. Afterwards poor German and Irishmen, who were oblidged to sell themselves for some years-(generally four) in order to raise money to pay for their passage across the Atlantic were bought by some of the wealthier portion of the inhabitants and brought to this side of the mountains.

AUGUSTA COUNTY OBITUARIES 1864

Copied By

Anne Covington Kidd

[Continued from Volume 22, Number 2]

In Maryland, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Wm. F. ACHORD, aged 33 years, son of Peter and Elizabeth Achord, of Augusta county member of Co. E, 5th Va. Infantry member of the United Brethren church. [19 April 1864]

In the 51st Virginia Regiment, Wharton's Brigade, Breckenridge's Division, Early's Corps, in the engagement at Kearneysville, Va., August 25th Co. D ... Killed — Lieut John A. ACKERS. [SV 23 September 1864] casualties in companies F and G 11th Va. Cavalry, Rosser's Brigade, in the late battles on Rapidan: Killed ... George F ACORD. [31 May 1864]

A List of Prisoners of the 52nd Regiment Va. Infantry, now at Elmira New York ... who have died while in prison ... Company F ... C ALLEN, died. [SV 2 December 1864]

... Capt. E. M. Dabney's Company "C," 52d Virginia Infantry Regiment Battle of Mary's ? Heights, May 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863 Killed. — Private Wm. H. ALVIS. [12 April 1864]

In the 51st Virginia Regiment, Wharton's Brigade, Breckenridge's Division, Early's Corps, in the engagement at Kearneysville, Va., August 25th Co. I ... Killed — James M ANDERSON. [SV 23 September 1864]

The remains of John Baldwin ARNALL, son of our townsman J. T. Arnall, Esq., who was wounded ... on ... the 15th inst., and died the next day, was brought to the residence of his Father on Saturday night last, and interred the next day, with military honors in Thornrose Cemetery only a few months ago ... joined Capt. McClungs Company of Cavalry of the 1st Va Regiment, Gen. Fitz Lee's Division [leaves] parents, brothers, sisters. [SV 21 October 1864]

In the hospital at Gordonsville, on the 12th inst., Corporal Cicero BARE son of John Bare, of Augusta county, aged 29 years entered the army ... as a volunteer in ... "Lee Rifles," commanded at first by Capt. Robert D. Lilley now company D, 25th Va. Infantry. [24 May 1864]

At the General Hospital, in this place, on Wednesday last ... James W BARE, son of Mr. Henry Bare, of Staunton, and a member of Co. "L," 5th Va. Infantry. [SV 21 October 1864] 19th Oct. ... in the 25th year of his age devoted sisters. @SV 16 December 1864]

A List of Prisoners of the 52nd Regiment Va. Infantry, now at Elmira New York ... who have died while in prison Company G ... J C BARGER. [SV 2 December 1864]

Fifth Va. Infantry ... in the battles of the 5th and 6th instant Company L ... Killed ... J W BARNES died May 7th. [17 May 1864]

... Company "L," 5th Virginia Infantry in the battle at Spotsylvania C. H., on the 12th of May ... P ros BASKIN, of Augusta. [SV 2 September 1864]

At the residence of Mrs. Beach, near Staunton ... Miss Elizabeth J. BEACH, in the 52d year of her age member of the M. E. Church. [31 May 1864]

... at the residence of his mother near Staunton, on the 19th of Feb., in the 27th year of his age, James Henry BEACH, a private in Company , 2d Regiment, Virginia Infantry. This is the second life which this family has given to the country during the war, the father of the deceased having died ... during the campaign in Western Virginia. @15 March 1864]

... the 26th of March, at her residence ... Mrs. Eveline BELL, wife of Mr. Wm. H. Bell. [5 April 1864]

Casualties in the 52nd Va. Regt. at New Market, on the 19th inst. Company C ... Killed — Private J. BENNETT. [31 May 1864]

Casualties 52 Va Infantry in the Fight of May 19th Co. E. Killed. — Corporal John BLACK. [31 May 1864]

Tribute of Respect. Camp Randolph, March 14 ... meeting of company E, 5th Va. Infantry ... Robert BLAKLEY. [29 March 1864]

... in Colonel Kenton Harper's Regiment of Reserves in the Battle of Piedmont, June 5th Company K ... Killed — Lieut. BLUE. [SV 19 August 1864]

casualties in companies F and G 11th Va. Cavalry, Rosser's Brigade, in the late battles on the Rapidan: Killed — Lt S A BONNER. [31 May 1864]

Casualties in the 52nd Va. Regt. at New Market, on the 19th inst. Company B ... Killed — Corp. L. BOULDIN. [31 May 1864]

Tribute of Respect. Camp Randolph, March 14 ... meeting of company E, 5th Va. Infantry ... John H. BRADLEY. [29 March 1864]

Tribute of Respect. Camp Randolph, March 14 ... meeting of company E, 5th Va. Infantry ... Thos. H. BRAND. [29 March 1864]

... Capt. E. M. Dabney's Company "C," 52d Virginia Infantry Regiment Battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863. Killed. — Josiah F. BRIGHT. [12 April 1864]

Headq's Army Northern Va., May 5 Col. J. Thompson BROWN ... killed. [10 May 1864]

Tribute of Respect. At a meeting of Union Church, held March 26th ... death of one of their number, Mr. John D. BROWN had been eleven years a private member of the church, and twenty-two an elder. In March, 1831, he was received into membership ... in March 1842, he was elected and ordained to the office of ruling Elder; on March 11th, 1864, he rested from his labors R. C. Walker, Moderator. [12 April 1864]

The funeral of Wm. H. BROWNLEE, who was killed at Gettysburg, will be preached in Greenville on the 4th of March, by the Rev. George E. Booker, Chaplain of the 45th Va. Regiment. [8 March 1864]

... members of Company "L," 5th Virginia Infantry ... killed at Monocacy, in Maryland, Thomas BRYAN, of Staunton. [Sv 2 September 1864]

... the funeral of Thomas Harrison BRYAN, West Augusta Guards, (Co. "I") 5th Va Regt, who was killed at the Battle of Monocacy, will be preached at the Baptist Church, on ... 4th Dec. [SV 2 December 1864]

From a letter of Sergt. Jno. W. Bryan to his father ... in the Staunton Artillery, commanded by Capt. A. W. Garber, in the battle of Thursday last: Killed. — Jas. T. BURNS. [17 May 1864] at Spotsylvania C. H. [SV 20 May 1864]

... in the different engagements between the armies of Gens. Lee and Grant 52nd Va. Regiment co. B ... Killed — Lieut Wm H. BURNS. [SV 20 May 1864]

... Capt. E. M. Dabney's Company, "C," 52d Virginia Infantry Regiment Private Samuel J. BYERS, August 1863. [12 April 1864]

The following ... Children of Capt James H. and J. P. Callison, of Augusta County, died; Annie McPeters [CALLISON] ... July 17th, 1862. Virginia Agnes [CALLISON] ... August 23d, 1864, aged near 10 years: — And just one week after, (the 31st) John Eskine [CALLISON] ... and the same day in the evening, Sue Hall [CALLISON] The two last named were interred in the same grave. [SV 11 November 1864]

... Capt. E. M. Dabney's Company "C," 52d Virginia Infantry Regiment Battle of Manassas, August 28th, 29th and 30th, 1862. Killed — A. J. CHANDLER. [12 April 1864]

Joseph S. COINER, 1st Lieut. of Co. C. 52d Va. Regt., fell in the battle of Spotsylvania C. H., on the 12th of May last in the 30th year of his age volunteered in ... '61 in the 52d Regiment [leaves] parents ... wife and little one. [SV 25 November 1864]

On Saturday morning last, on the Harrisonburg and Warm Springs Turnpike, near to Mt. Solon ... Mr. Edwin CRAWFORD, second son of Wm. Crawford, dec'd, in the 30th year of his age. He leaves a wife and large family of sisters and a brother. [31 May 1864].. W. Edwin CRAWFORD. [SV 27 May 1864]

On the 3d inst. ... at the residence of W. J. D. Bell, near Staunton, Robert E. CRAWFORD, in the 48th year of his age. [SV 22 April 1864]

... in the 52nd Va. Regiment Co. F — Killed A H CRAWN. [Sv 20 May 1864] ... up to May 7th, in the battles near Locust Dale Lieut Adam H CRAWN. [17 May 1864]

... Capt. E. M. Dabney's Company "C," 52d Virginia Infantry Regiment Battle of Manassas, August 28th, 29th and 30th, 1862. Killed ... Matthew CREEL. [12 April 1864]

Killed CUPP, near Mt. Solon, on Wednesday ... (Capt Artillery Co) [Sv 27 May 1864]

Casualties in the 52nd Va. Regt. at New Market, on the 19th inst.

Company G ... Killed — Captain CURRENCE. [31 May 1864] On Sunday last 62nd Va. Regt. Capt. CURRENCE killed. [SV 20 May 1864]

... Capt. E. M. Dabney's Company "C," 52d Virginia Infantry Regiment Private George H. A. CURRY, August 1863. [12 April 1864]

Casualties in the 23rd Va. Cavalry Company — O ... W. M. DAY. [31 May 1864]

At the residence of her husband, near Mt. Solon, Augusta county ... the 21st of March ... Mrs. Elizabeth DINKLE, consort of Mr. Jacob Dinkle, in the 61st year of her age. [29 March 1864]

... Capt James A DOLD, son of Doct A Dold of this county, was killed ... near Richmond on the 30th of May. He ... had a noble brother to fall by his side at Sharpsburg had but a short time before his death been united in marriage. [SV 15 July 1864]

Was instantly killed, in the first battle of the "Wilderness," on the 5th of May last, Orderly Sergeant James M. DOOM, son of Madison Doom, of this place and a member of Co. "L," 5th Virginia Infantry, "Stonewall Brigade." was buried on the spot where he fell, but his remains were afterwards conveyed home by his father, and interred in the Cemetery near this place, beside his older brother John, who yielded up his ... spirit at Port Republic, but less than two years before. [SV 2 September 1864]

... in Colonel Kenton Harper's Regiment of Reserves in the Battle of Piedmont, June 5th Company B.... Killed — Capt. R. L. DOYLE. [SV 19 August 1864]

Lt. Col. Robt. Doyle of Staunton in the commencement of the war, commanded a company in the 5th Va. Regt., Stonewall Brigade, from which he withdrew, joining the 62d Regt. then being raised by Gen. Imboden was promoted to ... Lt. Col. of that Regt. with which he served until he was elected Commonwealth's Attorney for the County of Augusta. When the reserves were called out he volunteered ... and took command of a company ... he fell mortally wounded, at the battle of Piedmont, Augusta County. [SV 15 July 1864]

Died at the residence of his father, on the 19th day of September last Wm. Guilford DUDLEY Co. I 5th Va. Infantry in the 22nd year of his age one of the gallant "Stonewall Brigade." [SV 9 December 1864]

Near the head of Middle River ... Mrs. Mary Jane DUNLAP, wife of Mr. Wm. R. Dunlap, on the 2d day of April ... in the 47th year of her age For more than 30 years ... a ... member of the Presbyterian Church. [19 April 1864]

At the residence of his brother, Wm. C. Eskridge, in Staunton, on the 2d of March ... Alex. Perry ESKRIDGE, of the 12th Va. Cavalry, in the 28th year of his age. His remains were interred with Masonic honors, he being a member of the Richmond Randolph Lodge. [8 March 1864]

... in Colonel Kenton Harper's Regiment of Reserves in the Battle of Piedmont, June 5th Company A ... Killed — Thomas FALLEN. [SV 19 August 1864]

Departed this life at Sangersville, Augusta County, at the house of N L Blakemore the 11th of December, Herbrt T FAY, of Lautz Mill Shenandoah County, in the 18th year of his age. He was a soldier and belonged to the Valley reserve. [SV 23 December 1864]

... 2nd August, Henry Lee [FELLOWS], infant son of Levi and M. E. Fellows, aged two years, and four months. [SV 19 August 1864]

... Capt. E. M. Dabney's Company "C," 52d Virginia Infantry Regiment Private Addison FISHER, August 1864. [12 April 1864]

Two Sons [_____ & _____ FITCH] of Jas. A. Fitch of this County, 16 and 8 years of age, were drowned in South River on Saturday evening. [SV 22 July 1864]

Headq's Army Northern Va., May 5 Jno. FLETCHER, of the 10th Regiment ... killed. [10 May 1864]

Mr. Jere FULLER of this place died on Wednesday evening last, and, being a soldier in the last war with Great Britain, was buried with military honors on Friday last. [12 April 1864]

.... On Monday morning last ... about three miles below Winchester Col. FUNK, of the 5th Va. infantry, was killed. SV 23 September 1864]

In the 51st Virginia Regiment, Wharton's Brigade, Breckenridge's Division, Early's Corps, in the engagement at Kearneysville, Va., August 25th Co. H ... Killed — L B GILPAN. [SV 23 September 1864]

Casualties in the 52nd Va. Regt. at New Market, on the 19th inst. Company I ... Killed — Priv. _____ GOGGIN. [31 May 1864]

Casualties ... at New Market, on the 19th inst. 23rd Va. Cavalry, Geo. GREY. [31 May 1864]

Tribute of Respect. Camp Randolph, March 14 ... meeting of company E, 5th Va. Infantry ... Captain Lycurgus GRILLS. [29 March 1864]

... in Colonel Kenton Harper's Regiment of Reserves in the Battle of Piedmont, June 5th Company H ... Killed — Joseph GRANITTO. [Sv 19 August 1864]

Casualties of 2nd Va. Infantry ... Company C. Killed. — Lt. Saml. GRUBBS. [24 May 1864]

Casualties in the 52nd Va. Regt. at New Market, on the 19th inst. Company H ... Killed — Priv. W. J. GUM. [31 May 1864]

William J. GUM ... was killed in the battle of New Market, May 15th Age 20 years 8 months and 15 days he enlisted as a soldier in Co. H, 62nd Regt. Va. Vols. united ... with the M. E. Church. [SV 8 July 1864]

On December 18th, 1863, on Christian's Creek, Mrs. Elizabeth L. GUTHRIE, age 60 years member of the Presbyterian Church ... leaving six daughters and two sons. [12 January 1864]

Virginus Rodes GUY died on the 13th of November ... at "Glen Home," in Augusta County, the late residence of his father, Roby Guy, dec'd had completed the 25th year of his age he volunteered as a member of Capt. McClung's (then Capt Patrick's) Company 1st Va. Cavalry, commanded

by ... J. E. B. Stuart. After the death of his father, Virginus came home to take charge of the farm, and business of the estate. [SV 16 December 1864]

At Deerfield, the place of his residence, March 15th ... Wm. GUY, Esq., aged 67 years, 7 months and 7 days born in the county of Derry, Ireland, and came to America in 1804, with his father and family about 40 years an elder in Rocky Spring church. [19 April 1864]

Fifth Va. Infantry ... in the battles of the 5th and 6th instant Company L ... Killed ... Harman HAGUE May 5th. [17 May 1864] of Staunton. [SV 2 September 1864] son of Jonathan Hague. [10 May 1864] Harman A HAGUE [SV 20 May 1864]

Jonatahn B. HAGUE, died ... May the 17th ... aged 43 years, 5 months and 7 days. [24 May 1864]

.... 52nd Va. Regiment Co B ... Killed ... Private Sam H HALL. [SV 29 May 1864] Casualties ... up to May 7th, in the battles near Locust Dale Samuel H HALL. [17 May 1864]

Fifth Virginia Infantry Captain Wm T HALL died May 8th. [17 May 1864] Company G. [SV 20 May 1864]

Died, on the 6th instant, Mrs. Martha HANGER, consort of Peter Hanger, Sr., aged 66 years, 9 months and 8 days. [26 January 1864]

A List of Prisoners of the 52nd Regiment Va. Infantry, now at Elmira New York ... who have died while in prison Company G ... J L HARRIS. [SV 2 December 1864]

... 52d Regiment ... on the 10th and 12th Co. I Jessie L HARRIS killed. [17 May 1864]

Tribute of Respect Staunton Lodge No. 13 held at the Masonic Hall, June 1st ... the death of Brother Wm HAY ... announced. Brothers J. C. Covell, W. H. H. Lynn, and G. G. Gooch were appointed a committee skillful Surgeon thirty-one years of age At the very outset of the war ... abandoned his practice in Clark county and took up arms promoted to a prominent position in the Medical Department and assigned to the charge of the General Hospital in Staunton devoted wife James F. Patterson, Sec'y. [SV 15 July 1864]

Casualties 52 Va Infantry in the Fight of May 19th Co. G. — Killed — Corporal James HEATON. [31 May 1864]

In the Hospital at Charleston August the 31st ... George W. HENDERSON, Sergeant of Co. H. 31st Virginia Regiment. [SV 21 October 1864]

Casualties in the 52nd Va. Regt at New Market, on the 19th inst. Company K ... R. HERNER Company G ... Andrew HETER Company B Private George HEVENOR. [31 May 1864]

In the 25th Regiment Colonel HIGGINBOTHAM, commanding the Regiment, was killed. [17 May 1864]

On the 6th inst. ... Sarah Catherine [HILDEBRAND], daughter of Gabriel and Susan Hildebrand, aged 14 years, 8 months and 8 days. [12 January 1864]

In the 51st Virginia Regiment, Wharton's Brigade, Breckenridge's

Division, Early's Corps, in the engagement at Kearneysville, Va., August 25th Co. D ... Killed ... Thos HOLLANDSWORTH Co. B ... Killed ... John HOLLARSWORTH Henry HURT. [SV 23 September 1864]

On the 16th of Oct ... at Midway Augusta Co. ... Lucy [HOPKINS] and on the 21st Robert A. [HOPKINS] Children of W J and M M Hopkins. [SV 18 November 1864]

Casualties of 2nd Va. Infantry ... Company D. Killed — B. HUFF, [uncertain]. [24 May 1864]

Departed this life, on the 22nd Oct. ... Nathaniel Watis [HUNTER], infant son of Cyrus and Martha E. Hunter, aged one year, five months and eight days. [SV 25 November 1864]

Casualties in the 23rd Va. Cavalry Company O ... Killed — Sergt. J. W. JONES. [31 May 1864]

... the 10th inst., on Middle River, Augusta county ... James William JORDON, son of James Jordon, Esq., aged eight years eleven months and thirteen days. [SV 19 August 1864]

... Jacob H. KEISER ? of Co. H, 5th Regt, Va. In'fty, Stonewall Brigade, who died on the 1st of August near Gettysburg was among the first of Augusta's noble sons, who repaired, in April to Harpers Ferry, where he was placed in the 1st Brigade, under Colonel (now the lamented "Stonewall") Jackson The records of the 1st Manassas, Kearntown, 1st Winchester, Port Republic, 1st Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and 2nd Winchester ... will accord to him a conspicuous place. [12 February 1864]

Fifth Va. Infantry Company H Killed — Thos. KELLEY May 5th. [17 May 1864]

Headq's Army Northern Va., May 5 Geo. B. KEMPER, son of Dr. Geo. W. Kemper, Jr. ... of the 10th Regiment ... killed. [10 May 1864]

Casualties in the 52nd Va. Regt. at New Market, on the 19th inst. Company-L ... Killed — Priv. KENNEDY. [31 May 1864]

On ... the 5th instant, at the residence of his father, near Deerfield, Augusta county ... William James [KINCAID], son of James N. and Amanda E. Kincaid, aged 6 years, 8 months and 10 days. [16 February 1864]

At his residence in Waynesboro, on Tuesday, the ____ th inst. Mr. William W. KING, and old and esteemed citizen of that town. [SV 9 December 1864]

Mr. Michael KOYNER, Sr. an old and worthy citizen of this county ... died. [SV 15 July 1864]

Casualties of 2nd Va. Infantry Company H. Killed. — J. LAGET. [24 May 1864]

Died, near Gettysburg, July 5th, 1863 ... James M. LAREW, of Augusta County, in the 20th year of his age member of the "Augusta Lee Rifles," but at the time of his death was a member of Capt. McClung's Company 1st Reg. Virginia cavalry. [19 January 1864]

At her residence in Augusta county ... Feb. 3d ... Mrs. Rebecca LAYMAN, in the 62d year of her age [member of] the Evangelical Lutheran church. [15 March 1864]

Fifth Va. Infantry ... in the battles of the 5th and 6th instant Wm LAYTON died May 5th. [17 May 1864] Company E. [SV 20 May 1864]

... Capt. E. M. Dabney's Company "C," 52d Virginia Infantry Regiment ... from Disease Granville LLOYD, August 1863. [12 April 1864]

Fifth Va. Infantry ... in the battles of the 5th and 6th instant Co. D, Cyrus LOTTS, died May 10th. [17 May 1864]

Casualties in the 52nd Va. Regt. at New Market, on the 19th inst. Company K ... Killed — Lt. P. MALLOW. [31 May 1864]

Isaac S. MAUPIN, Orderly Sergeant of Company A, 52nd Va. Regiment ... Killed ... near Winchester, on the 20th of July last, in the 21st year of his age in ... May 1861 ... became the first volunteer in the first new Infantry company ... raised in the county of Augusta after the commencement of the war. [SV 2 September 1864]

On the 14th ult., near Charlestown, Va. Jas. C. MAUPIN, formerly of Baltimore in the 53rd year of his age. He was for many years a resident of Staunton member of the Episcopal Church. [SV 23 September 1864]

At her residence in Staunton ... Jan. 13th ... Mrs. Margaret E. McINTOSH in the 51 year of her age Born and reared in this community. [2 February 1864]

... in Colonel Kenton Harper's Regiment of Reserves in the Battle of Piedmont, June 5th Company E ... Killed _____ McKAMY. [SV 19 August 1864] Company B ... Killed ... John MEREDITH. [SV 19 August 1864]

Died on the 11th day of October ... at Harrisonburg, Va., in the 33rd year of his age, Johⁿ Chapman MICHIE, a member of Garber's Battery entered the service as a Volunteer in the 5th Va. Regt. Stonewall Brigade transferred to Imboden's (now Garber's) battery In this community where he was born and raised. [SV 28 October 1864]

A List of Prisoners of the 52nd Regiment Va. Infantry, now at Elmira New York ... who have died while in prison Company I ... J MILLER, died. [SV 2 December 1864]

Casualties in the 63d (?) Va. Regiment, up to May 7th, in the battles near Locust Dale Co. B. — Killed Lieut ... G W MOORE. [17 May 1864]

... in Colonel Kenton Harper's Regiment of Reserves in the Battle of Piedmont, June 5th Company I ... Killed — Orderly Sergt. W. W. MOORE. [SV 19 August 1864]

On the 2d of March, at her residence near Buffalo Gap ... Mrs. Nancy B. NEWMAN, in the 64th year of her age member of the Presbyterian Church. [5 April 1864]

In the 51st Virginia Regiment, Wharton's Brigade, Breckenridge's Division, Early's Corps, in the engagement at Kearneysville, Va., August 25th Co K ... Killed ... private Obediah OWENS. [SV 23 September 1864]

On the 25th Feb., at Valley Mills, Augusta county ... Frank Brown [PALMER], only child of Andrew J. and Rebecca E. Palmer, aged 3 years, 4 months and 21 days. [1 March 1864]

At the hospital, in Richmond, on the 11th of Nov., 1863 ... Mr. John PAXTON of Augusta county member of the 2nd Rockbridge Battery, McIntosh's Battalion of Artillery, ... entered the service in July, 1861. [2 February 1864]

Casualties 52 Va Infantry in the Fight of May, 19th Co. G. — Killed ... Private James M. PINER. [31 May 1864]

Fifth Va. Infantry ... in the battles of the 5th and 6th instant: Company A ... Killed. — George W. POLMER ... G. W. PALMER died May 5. [17 May 1864]

In the 51st Virginia Regiment, Wharton's Brigade, Breckenridge's Division, Early's Corps, in the engagement at Kearneysville, Va., August 25th Co. K ... Killed — Corpl L D PORTER. [SV 23 September 1864]

Headq's Army Northern Va., May 5 Col. W. W. RANDOLPH, commanding the 2nd Va. Regiment ... killed. [10 May 1864]

... the 13th inst., in the 53d year of her age, Mrs. Jane RANKIN, consort of the Rev. David Rankin. [SV 29 April 1864]

Fifth Va. Infantry ... in the battles of the 5th and 6th instant Company C ... Killed. — Sergt. Thos. J. REEVES died May 6th. [17 May 1864]

In this place ... the 28th ult., Dr. T. RENNOLDS in the 69th year of his age. [2 February 1864] ... aged 68 years, 11 months and 2_ days was born in county of Caroline in 1795 ... and commenced the practice of medicine in Augusta County in 1827. [SV 19 February 1864]

... on the 2d of December last, at the age of five years, one month and twenty days, departed this life, Martha A. R. [RIKELBERGER], and ... on the 1st instant, at the age of six years, three months and 12 days, her ... brother John W. N. [RIKELBERGER], both infants of Eli and Mary J. Rikelberger, of this county. [19 January 1864]

In the hospital, in Staunton, on the 28th October [no year given] ... Mr. James P. RISK member of the 2d Rockbridge Battery. [2 February 1864]

Fifth Va. Infantry ... in the battles of the 5th and 6th instant Co. F — ROBBINS died May 10th. [17 May 1864]

In the 51st Virginia Regiment, Wharton's Brigade, Breckenridge's Division, Early's Corps, in the engagement at Kearneysville, Va., August 25th Co E ... Killed — Lt W C ROBERTS. [SV 23 September 1864]

Casualties in the 52nd Va. Regt. at New Market, on the 19th inst. Company G ... Priv. Eli SANDERS. [31 May 1864]

In the 51st Virginia Regiment, Wharton's Brigade, Breckenridge's Division, Early's Corps, in the engagement at Kearneysville, Va., August 25th Co A ... Killed, Sergt A P SEE. [SV 23 September 1864]

... at Orange C. H., on the 21st inst., George B. SEE, a private in Co. G, 52nd Va. Regt. [1 March 1864]

Casualties of 2nd Va. Infantry Company K. Killed — D. SMITH. [24 May 1864]

Near Staunton ... on the 8th of October ... Miss Fannie SMITH, aged 27 years. [SV 4 November 1864]

A List of Prisoners of the 52nd Regiment Va. Infantry, now at Elmira New York ... who have died while in prison Company G ... J W SMITH. [SV 2 December 1864]

Tribute of Respect. Camp 39th Batt. of Va. Cav. July 6th At a meeting of Co. C .. to consider the death of private John C. SPECK, of Augusta Co. Capt. S. B. Brown was appointed President and Sergt W. H. Christian Sact: On motion Lieuts. A. H. Pettigrew, J. H. Lionberger and and A. Broaddus were appointed to draft ... resolutions copy ... sent to his parents. [SV 15 July 1864]

Died, at Walnut Grove, on the 2nd inst., William Jackson [SPEER], infant son of James A. and Mary A. Speer, aged 3 months, 2 weeks and 3 days. [SV 9 September 1864]

Point Lookout, Maryland, March 15th ... David SPITLER died ... the 13th of March in the Camp Hospital ... inform my mother, living near West View, that I am well [Letter from] Wm. B. Dunlap. [12 April 1864]

A List of Prisoners of the 52nd Regiment Va. Infantry, now at Elmira New York ... who had died while in prison Company G ... H T STOCKDALL ... Wm STOCKDALL. [SV 2 December 1864]

At the residence of Mr. Madison Pettis, Orange co. ... John W. STRIBLING, a native, and formerly a resident of Staunton. At the breaking out of hostilities he resided in Baltimore, but ... returned to his native land entered the service as a private in the cavalry under ... Gen'l Stuart was in the battle of 1st Manassas served in the office of A. Onarmaster at Lynchburg ... [later] in the "Body Guard" of Gen'l. Ewell, participated in the battle ... of Gettysburg died at the age of 40 years ... leaving three little orphan children. [23 February 1864]

A List of Prisoners of the 52nd Regiment Va. Infantry, now at Elmira New York ... who have died while in prison ... Company I ... Sergt SUMMERS. [SV 2 December 1864]

Fifth Va. Infantry ... in the battles of the 5th and 6th instant Co. F ... Lieut. THOMPSON died on ay to hospital. [17 May 1864]

Casualties 52 Va Infantry in the Fight of May 19th Co. I — Killed — Private David B. THORNTON. [31 May 1864]

... in the different engagements between the armies of Gens. Lee and Grant 52nd Va. Regiment Co. E — Killed Geo THUSLEY. [SV 20 May 1864]

... 52d Regiment ... on the 10th and 12th Co. E Geo TINSLEY. [17 May 1864]

In the 25th Regiment, James TRUSLER was killed. [17 May 1864]

Casualties in the 63d ? Va Regiment, up to May 7th, in the battles near Locust Dale Co. H — Killed — Private George W. WEBB. [17 May 1864]

Acting Brigadier General Wm S. H. Baylor, commanding the Stonewall Brigade, was shot ... bearing the colors of the 33d Virginia regiment, which he had seized from the hand of the dying ensign. Capt. Hugh A. WHITE ... raised the colors and was shot dead. [29 March 1864]

Casualties in the 52nd Va. Regt. at New Market, on the 19th inst. Company K ... priv. E. WILFONG. [31 May 1864]

On the 11th of October, 1863 ... near Churchville, Augusta county ... Charlie [Wilson], infant son of Mr. Samuel C. and S. Kate Wilson, aged two years and ten months. [29 March 1864]

In the 51st Virginia Regiment, Wharton's Brigade, Breckenridge's Division, Early's Corps, in the engagement at Kearneysville, Va. August 25th Field and Staff ... Killed — Lt Col J P WOLFE. [SV 23 September 1864]

On the 8th inst. ... Mr. Henry WOODS, in the 49th year of his age was a member of Capt. Garber's Artillery company from this place. [SV 19 August 1864]

In Staunton ... the 17th of March ... Mrs. Mary Catherine WOODWARD, consort of S. M. Woodward, in the 66th year of her age. [29 March 1864] ... consort of Smauel M. Woodward mother of a large number of children The announcement of the death of her dear boy, William [at Manassas] ... prostrated her nervous system member of the Episcopal Church ... had spent the greatest part of her life in Staunton, for many years ... the matron and mother to the ... insane at the Lunatic Asylum leaves ... aged ... husband. [SV 22 July 1864]

Charles Jackson [YEAKLE], son of G. O. and M. E. Yeakle, born December 4th, 1862, and departed this life June 28th, 1863. This makes the second son these ... parents have laid in the grave within the last few years. [8 March 1864]

In the 51st Virginia Regiment, Wharton's Brigade, Breckenridge's Division, Early's Corps, in the engagement at Kearneysville, Va., August 25th Co. D ... Killed ... Pleasant YOUNG. [SV 23 September 1864]

A List of Prisoners of the 52nd Regiment Va. Infantry, now at Elmira New York ... who had died while in prison ... Company K ... JH ZACK, died. [SV 2 December 1864]

APOLOGETIC. Our last paper made its appearance on May 27th, 1864, and we were preparing as usual to issue on the next week and were nearly ready when the advance of Gen. Hunter to Harrisonburg rendered it necessary that all who could be serviceable in repelling the invaders should go forth to meet them. Together with the citizens of town and county my printers were called to arms the enemy in force occupied Staunton ... June 6th. They proceeded to my office to destroy it, where ... they found the sole tenement a Washington Press, (the type having been moved to a place of security ...) which they damaged the movement of the reserves ...

prevented the return of my hands until the latter part of last week. [SV 8 July 1864]

The "Staunton Spectator." The subscriber would announce to his patrons that the publication of the "Staunton Spectator" has been suspended since the date of its last issue, the 31st of May, in consequence of the destruction of the office by the enemy on the 7th day of June Richard Maozy, Editor and Proprietor. [SV 15 July 1864]

JAMES BROWN'S LEDGER

Donated by Richard D. Hupman
to Waynesboro Public Library, Waynesboro, Virginia

Mard April the 18th 1826
Born May the 2.th 1826
ABCDEFGHIJKLMN O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
James Brown his hand and pen
you may Beet it if you Can.
Borrowed 74 lb sault from Coiner
Events for future Times
Mr James Moffett Died July 5 1826
Mr(s) Mathew/Mathias Swink died July 11th
Camp meeting Began August 10th
Mrs. Kitty Gregory Died August 5th
Mrs Moffett Died Sept 15th
Mr Wm Glendy died August 16th
Gen John Brown Died Oct 6th
Shephards Child Died November 16th
Col Samuel Doak's wife hung herself
December 9
Alexander Crawford Died November 24
Batuses James Died December 16th
1827
Mary Nutty Died Jenuary 8
Hugh Paul Died Jenuary 9
Mrs Gorden Died February 12
Old Mrs Cristian Died February 22
Phillip F Shephard Died March 17th
Old Mrs Cyford Died March 24th
Mr(s) Samuel Brawford March 24th
Old Mr. Hopkins Died April 2nd
Mr Gabriel Alexander Died April 6th
Mr Jacob Polmer Died May 10th
Mr Thomas Brown Died May 19th
Margret Jackson Died Sept ?
Mr Jacob Peck senr Died Sept 22nd
Miss Ann Henderson Died Sept 30th
Old Mrs Wilson Died Oct 27th
Mr John Dull Died December 4th
1828
Mr Jacob Warden Died Jenuary
Mr Samuel Lessley Died Feb

Miss Peggy Anderson Died May 15th
Mr Chesly Kenney Died May 31
Susannah Brown Died June the 18th 1828
Mary Perry Died March the 26-1829
Joseph Peck Died June the 25-1829
Adom Shipe Brown Died Feb 3rd 1830
Samuel Calhoon Died July the 10th 1830
Deter S Fishburne Died July the 20th 1830
Rosannah Brown Died Jenuary 25th 1832
John Greiner Died Sept 17th 1832
the Small pox Entered the County Dec 1836
Mrs. Elizabeth Connevey Died Jenuary 1st 1837
Mrs Margaret Shipe Died October 4th 1840
John Brown Died Oct 30 1840
John Beard Died Nov 4th 1840
Old Mrs Lohr Died December 23, 1840
William Scott Died Jenuary 10th 1841
Mr Samuel Gardner Died Jenuary 11th 1842
John C. Brown Died December 15th 1842
Adom Shipe Died December 31st 1845
James Brown Died January 17th 1852

James Brown and Nancy Parry were married 18 April 1826 by Wm Monroe, a Methodist minister in Staunton, Virginia 1826-27. [Second Marriage Record of Augusta County, Va. 1813-1850, Col. Thomas Hughart Chapter, D.A.R., p. 33]
Died, at his residence in this county, on the 17th ult, Mr. James BROWN, in the 51st year of his age. [Staunton Spectator 4 February 1852]
[1850 U.S. Census, Augusta County, Virginia, p. 405, National Archives Microfilm M432, Roll 934] District 2½. James Brown age 49, white male farmer with land valued at \$2520 was head of household which included Nancy age 46 white female and Joseph A. McCray age 21 white male farmer.

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Dr. James Renwick Kennedy

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